

XIIIId. INTRODUCED SPECIES-LOCAL. — *Argemone alba*, *A. mexicana*, *Dicentra eximia*, *Eschscholtzia californica*, *Glaucium flavum*, *Macleaya cordata*, *Papaver dubium*, *Cleome spinosa*, *Alliaria officinalis*, *Alyssum saxatile*, *Barbarca vulgaris* var. *brachycarpa*, *Berteroa mutabilis*, *Brassica juncea* var. *crispifolia*, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris* var. *bifida*, *C. rubella*, *Cardamine hirsuta*, *Cardaria* *Draba*, *Chorispora tenella*, *Coronopus didymus*, *C. procumbens*, *Diplotaxis muralis*, *D. tenuifolia*, *Eruca sativa*, *Erucastrum gallicum*, *Erysimum repandum*, *Iberis amara*, *Lepidium latifolium*, *L. perfoliatum*, *Lunaria annua*, *Nasturtium officinale* var. *siifolium*, *Rapistrum rugosum*, *Rorippa amphibia*, *Teesdalia nudicaulis*, *Reseda Luteola*, *R. odorata*, *Sedum alboroseum*, *S. anopetalum*, *S. rupestre*, *S. sarmentosum*, *S. spurium*, *S. Telephium*, *Philadelphus coronarius*, *P. pubescens*.

The following local introduced plants are represented by only one station in New England and it is doubtful if they should be considered as a real part of our flora: *Dicentra formosa* (Danvers, Massachusetts); *D. spectabilis* (Westport, Connecticut); *Cleome serrulata* (Lawrence, Massachusetts); *Arabis procurrens* (Wakefield, Massachusetts); *Cardamine impatiens* (Peterborough, New Hampshire); *Erysimum pannonicum* (Westfield, Massachusetts); *Iberis umbellata* (Randolph, New Hampshire); *Malcolmia maritima* (Shelburne, New Hampshire); *Rorippa sessilifolia* (Salem, Massachusetts); *Sisymbrium orientale* (Milton, Massachusetts); *Astilbe japonica* (Providence, Rhode Island); *Hydrangea quercifolia* (Norwalk, Connecticut); *H. radiata* (Fairfield, Connecticut). — R. C. BEAN, A. F. HILL, AND R. J. EATON.

A NEW MANUAL FOR OHIO VASCULAR PLANTS.¹ — The appearance of a new manual for the identification of Ohio vascular plants is worthy of special notice. For many years students have had to rely on J. H. Schaffner's manual² which has long since become out-dated and out-of-print. Dr. Weishaupt, who is curator of the Ohio State Herbarium, has prepared a book that meets this pressing need for an up-to-date accounting of Ohio plants.

Essentially, her manual is a series of dichotomous keys. Vascular plants are categorized as "Pteridophyta" or "Spermatophyta". Within these groups artificial keys to families

¹Vascular Plants of Ohio — a manual for use in field and laboratory, by Clara G. Weishaupt. 309 pp. 8½ x 11, 1960. Harold L. Hedrick, Columbus, Ohio, publisher. \$5.50.

²Field manual of the flora of Ohio and adjacent territory. Columbus, Ohio. 1928.

are given with page references to generic keys following the family name. A brief, general characterization of the family is presented followed by the key to genera. A further reference to a genus name and number leads one to the key for species. This key is headed by a brief genus description. Other than those that appear in the key, there are no descriptions or notes for the species, although common names are given. In the back of the manual two special keys are included, a key to woody plants in leaf and one to woody plants in winter condition. A glossary and index are at the end of the book.

The various diagnostic keys are the most praiseworthy feature of the manual; for the most part they are clear, concise, and highly usable. Obviously, much careful work went into their construction. There is a minimum of technical language which should facilitate their use by students. The keys to grasses and to sedges are excellent. The key to crucifers, depending on both flowering and fruiting material being available, is less successful. Some keys are prefaced with a "suggestion" to aid in their use.

The general approach of the author to species is conservative rather than modern. Seldom are varieties or forms described. Very little attention is given to natural hybrids. One is included for *Populus*, but none for *Viola* or *Quercus*. No distinction is made between native and introduced plants. Thus, *Ginkgo* and *Rheum* are included without reference to their origin or distribution. On the other hand, *Picea* has been left out. Perhaps the most serious fault in the treatment of species has been the omission of any ecological, geographical, or economic comments. An additional reference work will always be necessary for one who wishes to know as much about a species as he would ordinarily want to know. Species descriptions and comments would have added immeasurably to the value of the manual for students.

It would be unfair to criticize this manual, which has been designed primarily as a diagnostic key, entirely on grounds of what it could have been. Specialists may well be disappointed in the treatment of species, and others may wish

for more information, such as maps, geologic history, drawings, and chromosome numbers, but as a clear and refined set of keys this book has few equals. One can hope that a revised edition will include not only these keys but also the usual supplementary information. — ROBERT W. LONG, OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

AN INDISPENSABLE MANUAL OF TROPICAL MARINE BOTANY.

— Biologists interested in the marine algal flora of the tropical and subtropical coasts of the United States and the Caribbean area have long awaited the appearance of a comprehensive taxonomic manual to facilitate the determination of their collections. Taking into consideration the spectacular and highly diversified nature of the marine algal flora of this region, one is struck by the relative paucity of systematic treatments relating to it; descriptions of tropical American species have been widely scattered through general taxonomic works, such as Agardh's *Species Algarum* (1820-28), and the first important attempt to deal with them critically on a regional basis was that of W. H. Harvey in his *Nereis Boreali-Americana* (1852-58). For practical purposes of recent years, those wishing to identify marine algae of Florida and the Caribbean area have had recourse mainly to two manuals, namely Børgesen's *Marine Algae of the Danish West Indies* (1913-20) and W. R. Taylor's *Marine Algae of Florida, with special reference to the Dry Tortugas* (1928). Both of these, although critical and valuable treatments, cover the marine algae flora of restricted areas only and make no claims to exhaustive coverage.

The appearance of a marine algal flora for the whole of the Eastern American tropical and subtropical seaboard,¹ from Bermuda and North Carolina to Southern Brazil, therefore satisfies an acute and very long-felt need.

Dr. Taylor's book of 870 pages, with numerous plates of illustrations, contains descriptions of, and keys to, all the

¹WILLIAM RANDOLPH TAYLOR: *Marine Algae of the Eastern Tropical and Subtropical Coasts of the Americas*. UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN PRESS, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1960. 8°, vii-ix +, 870 pp., 14 text-figs., 80 plates. \$19.50.